ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING. WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1880.

notion.

Mr. Sparks thought the bill which the

gentlemen from Kansas (Haskell) was so anxious to father, was

A VERY POOR BILL,

miserably gotten up affair. The gentle-

man in attempting to steal Gen. Rice's

THEW & L. E. ROAD.

The Intelligencer.

Our Washington county, Pa., neighbors set them by the people of Belmont county, trade between Connellaville and Ohie, in the matter of providing a Home for the indigent children of the county, outside of the regular Poor House where adult indigents are cared for. They have, it seems, been led to sgitate the matter by sgainst the demoralizing and contaminating influences of Poor Houses was fully discussed. So impressed was the convention with the necessity of rescuing the regarded as possessing more ability than children of each county from such influ-Governor Foster, and Ohio people have prepare the draft of an act on the subject, to be submitted to the leading.

reads as follows:

Section 1. Bett enacted, &c., That itshall not be lawful for the overeers, or guardians, or directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor, in the several counties, cities, boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth to receive into, or retain in, any elms-house, or poorhouse, any child between two and eixteen years of age, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it until for family care.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said overseers, or other persons having charge of the poor, to place all pauper children who are in their charge, and who are over two years of age, (with the exception named in the first section of this set,) in some respectable family in the State, or in

ome respectable family in the State, or in some suitable institution or home for children; and the said officers shall visit and children, in person or by agent, not less than once in three months, and make all needful inquiries as to their treatment

Src. 3. In case said overseers or other Sgc. 3. In case said overseers, or other persons having charge of the poor, shall themselves establish and maintain an institution or home for children, such a house shall be remote from any almshouse or poor house, and entirely disconnected from the same.

Sgc. 4. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for every violation of the same by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

It is proposed to have some such act as

It is proposed to have some such act as this passed at as early a day as possible, so that it may go into operation in the coming year. We have no doubt but that it will pass the Pennsylvania Legislature. Any man who is fit to be in a legislature will at this character. It is a measure that deeply concerns the welfare of society in every State in the Union. There is no surer way to multiply paupers, criminals and all sorts of worthless and dangerous characters, than to associate children with the in mates of alms houses. They grow up without any sense of self respect and without any of the elements of true manhood or womanhood, and soon go from bad tunate accident become a carse to society.

The whole case in respect to indigent children was never more forcibly stated than in the speech made by the late Governor Stanton, at the time the project of a Children's Home in this city was under to be decided was simply whether we were nation and make virtuous and useful citiof supporting them as worthless paupers or destructive criminals when they grow up. This view is really the whole proposition in a nut shell, leaving aside all questions of humanity and Christianity. We are therefore glad to see the present

The New Baltimore, Pittsburgh and

WOOSTER, O., December 19.-The prospects of the early completion of the new Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Rallroad are now very flattering, as Jay Gould has taken hold of the project and will use it to connect with the Wabash Line. This is a direct road from Pitteburgh to the Chicago Junction on the Baltimore and by the Chicago Junction of the Relative rank, which bears date like Getty's, the 3d of March, 1885. is a direct road from Pittaburgh to the Chicago Junction on the Baltimore and Ohio Line, and will pass through Wooster,

The substance of this dispatch has been seems to embody an actual fact, which is that after all the much talk of ar which is that after all the much talk of an the magnitude of its extension of the Connellsville branch of stuffs and provisions the Baltimore and Ohio road from Pitts burgh to Chicago Junction, that we have beard so much of for the last year or so the project has really been headed off and absorbed by the infatigable Jay Gould.

As to what will now be Mr. Garrett's rules of a gap between Washington and bong a serson of dilly-dallying it is doubted in the serson of deliverable in the serson of dilly-dallying it is doubted in the serson of deliverable in the serson of deliv long a serson of dilly-dallying it is doubtin regard to his action, except that he will continue to put off and put off in the future as he has in the past, until Hatch, Elias Higgins, John Castres, Je Hatch, Elias Higgins, John Castres, Je ne is literally forced by his rivals to Hoyt, A. F. Orr, Eara Wheeler and do something in sheer self defence. Sournear, all of New York; W. O. The time was, a few years ago, when he liam and John Echols, of Virginia. could have had the Fort Wayne road from Attempt to Leap From the Capitol Pittsburgh to Chicago, but he dilly-dallied and hammed and hawed over it until the Pennsylvania road stepped in and cut District Attorney of Washington, while him out, and forced him to build the pres- suffering from delirium tremens, attemptent Chicago division of his line. He never ed to commit suicide by leaping from the made a greater mistake in his life than dome of the Capitol yesterday afternoon, when he let that great opportunity go but his effort was frustrated by one of the past, but it only illustrates the policy

completing the Hempfield. He may wai may dicker for a long time over the amount of it, and thus in the end lose two The Proper Care of Indigent Children. dollars for every one that he will receive, by missing the earnings that his line are preparing to follow the good example would receive from an immense coke

AN ORIO EDITOR ON THE SENATORSHIP. Geo. McClelland, Esq., editor of the Barnes-nesville (Ohio) Enterprise was in the city yesterday. In conversation with a retors of the Poor, of Pennsylvania, at porter he gave it as his opinion that Secrewhich the importance of guarding children tary Sherman would be the successful can-sezinst the demoralizing and contaminat-didate for the United States Senate from Ohio. Said he: "Sherman is the choice of the Republican party, because he is euces that they appointed a committee to great respect and consideration for intellect. The Legislature will yield to the be submitted to the legislature, which popular will in that regard, as it has al ways done hitherto. Therefore it is certain that Secretary Sherman will be elected. Nearly all the Republican press of the State are for him. I do not hear much about Judge Taft or Judge West Stanley Matthews will go on the Bench Sherman and Foster are the only promi

FIRE AT STEUBENVILLE. Frestle Work at Swift's Coal Work Burned.

nent candidates."

STEUBENVILLE, December 16.

pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

The treetle work leading out into the river from Swift's cosl mines, at the lower part of this city, caught fire about eleven o'clock to-night and was completely de strayed. Origin unknown. The loss will be between \$3,000 and \$4,000; partly in sured in Cincinnati companies. lames for a time threatened the entire su perstructure of the shaft

CHAT PROM THE CAPITAL. Matters of Interest in and Out of Cor

WASHINGTON, December 16 -Attorney

General Drum has turned over the Signal office to Brigadier General Hazen.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to issue an order establishing a training fleet, with headquarters at Cosster's Harbor, an island in Narraganset Bay. HAMPTON'S BLUNDERS.

The letter of Wade Hampton, published to-day, disclaiming that he intended to challenge Secretary Sherman when he (Hampton) informed Sherman that his address was Columbia, has attracted from Hampton was published because of a severe letter from a South Carolinan living in California, who charged Hampton with causing the defeat of Hancock. After summing up the Democratic blunders, the writer adds: "But these causes put together were not so potent for harm as General Hampton's utterances. His speeches upon the nomination of Hancock and at Staunton, Va., told-terribly against us. But the worst and most unfartunate of all was his correspondence looking to a duel with John Sherman. But for that Hancock might have been President, and the people of the South free from Federal interference for the next four years. The writer is an admirer of Hampton. His great services to the people of South Carolina entitle him to their lasting gratitude. He has many friends in this country, and they are not altogether confined to the a severe letter from a South Carolinan livthey are not altogether confined to the Democratic party. I have heard but one feeling expressed in relation to his Sherman correspondence, and that is one o deep mortification and disappointment that with one breath such a high reputs tion for prudence and statesmanship should be irretrievably lost." This letter should be irretrievably lost." This letter has resulted in the publication of Hampton's attempt at self-defense. His friends here say that he feels keenly the critihere say that he feels keenly the crit-cisms that have been poured out upon him

HANCOCK AND HIS BREVET BANK.

Monroe, with his brevet rank of Mojor General, which bears date of the 31 of General, which bears date of the 31 of March, 1865. Fortress Monroe is in Gen. Hancock's

department, and Hancock's rank as Major General in the regular army dates only from July, 1866. The order assigning from July, 1866. The order assigning Getty, therefore, caused him to outrank his department commander. When this his department commander.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The annual report of Joseph Nimmo Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on Foreign Commerce of the United States, is completed. In regard to our export trade Nimmo says: "The five leading articles of export during the year ended

June 30th, were as follows: Bread and breadstuffs, \$288.036,835 213 625; tobacco and manufactures thereof, \$1.442.273. The United States, he says, ready surpasses every other country in a magnitude of its exports of both bread

OIT ENAPEAKE AND OHIO AFFAIRS. Annual Meeting of the Stockholders-Earnings and Expenses - Directors

RICHMOND, VA., December 16 -The an nual meeting of the stockholders of the policy remains to be seen. He, of course, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was held to-day. The earnings of the last fiscal year were \$2,514,245; operating expenses, Connelsville needs to be filled, but after so \$1,945,018; earnings over operating ex-

WASHINGTON, December 16 -An exwhich he has pursued before and since him just as he had gotten astride of the that event. Therefore we make no calcu- upper railing, near the top of the dome.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Interesting Discussions in Both Houses Yesterday.

The Senate Considers the Educational Bill.

And the House Talks About Arrears of Pensions.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16-Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for the relief of General Ord, authorizing the President to place him on the retired list, according to pay and emoluments thereof.

The Senate refused to adjourn over until

Monday, by a vote of 11 to 31.

The fortification appropriation bill was eceived from the House, read the second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations; also the joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Con-gress from December 22d to January 5th. The morning hour having expired, the ducational bill came up.

Mr. Teller approved the purpose of the bill but proposed to materially amend it.

bill but proposed to He showed that the CHIEF RENEPICIARIES UNDER THE BILL vere the Southern States, where there was the most illiteracy; there was, perhaps, the most illiteracy; there was, perhaps, 5,000,000 children of theage contemplated in these States, and the interest on the proceeds referred to, if distributed yearly among them, would give only about seven cents apiece to these children, an amount practically useless. He favored devoting the principal at once to the establishment of schools, so that the present generation could be educated therewith. Illiteracy, of course, would slowly decrease, from year to year, but not apprecially faster on account of the email aid proposed. A wise account of the small aid proposed. A wise policy was to make it possible for every child to be educated at once; the evil was one of to-day, more than to-morrow; he did, not favor the appropriation of this sum to colleges, and wanted it all to go to the support of the common schools where the poor could get

poor could get PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Hoar defended the bill in oppos tion to Mr. Teller's suggestion. Mr. Pugh advocated the bill in a written speech, ice attemp...

Joly were it so ...

Location of the people and their amborative government rested on the feature of the measure looking to the population of the people and their intelligence and co-operation, hence the importance of the measure looking to the population of one of the Southern States over four adjusted by ignorance from exercising intelligence and a half millions of colored people, who without their solit, are manched by the control of the southern States over four adjusted by ignorance from exercising intelligence and the friction of the southern State of the southern State over four intelligence and the friction of the southern State over four adjusted by ignorance from exercising intelligence in our political superatroutes, and the friction of the southern State of the southern State of more than the friction of the southern State vice attempt to influence the action of the

We are therefore glad to see the present movement in Pennsylvania, and we hope that our Washington county neighbors will not wait for a coercive act on the part of their Legislature before taking steps to do what they should have done years ago as a matter of self-interest and self-proand disposition of the white people of the South and ignorance of the colored voter in the business of law making and civil administration. I emphasize the declaration made on personal knowledge in full view of my responsibility as a Senator, that while the

PROPLE OF THE SOUTH

infriendly to the rights, interests or purnits of any section or of any people, while or colored, they have been and are comparatively solid for self defence, and self preservation against the unfoundated distrust by the majority of their fellow countrymen of the North, and the evils that have followed and must again follow. Mr. Blaine thought that the agreement should be observed, but suggested that a Governments of the South.

THE UNAVOIDABLE AND UNELTERABLE REMITTEE UNAVOIDABLE AND UN

Mr. Edmunds objected to all agreements to cut off the debate, and thus a unanimate point of the formation of our indissoluble union of indestructible States.

The time for debate is too limited to discuss this bill in detail, or to dwell upon the self-evident proposition that the safety, success and perpetuity of our free institutions deep and unsuccessed to a succession the agreement as to the hour when the vote should be taken was given up, and the Senate adjourned, leaving the bill as unfanished business.

Mr. Edmunds objected to all agreements to too and sixty eight shares of stock were voted on, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors: D. L. Wadsworth, of Wellington, for ten years, in the place of the South are to be found in an harmonious, confiding nationality, resulting not from a centralized government, but from a nationality secured by fidelity to the Constitution, with all its delegations, prohibitions and limitations of power, and by the promotion of all the great objects relierated in it as resolutions, or the formation of our indissoluble union of indestructible States.

The time for debate is too limited to discuss this bill in detail, or to dwell upon the self-evident proposition that the sayery, success and perpetuity of the formation of our free institutions described by the promotion of the continued to the state of the debate, and thus a unanimate and the total agreements to the hour when the value strength of Albert White, of New London, resignation for ten years, in the place of Albert White, of New London, resignation for ten years, in the place of Albert White, of New London, resignation for ten years, in the place of Albert White, of New London, resignation for ten years, in the place of Albert White, of New London, resignation for the summary of the summary of the beat seventh to the both when we are the whole we had been at a unanimate of the total agreements to the hour when the value and sixty eight shares of stock were voted on, and the following gentlements to the hour

Authorized to the first state of the first state of

thought it a matter for the State, not the National Government. He claimed in this repect to share the views expressed by President-elect Garfield.

While Mr. Vest was speaking, Mr. Edmunds were cover and nother to be not of these claims would be disallowed, there would still be in round were cover and nother to be not of \$1.00 seeb, which, would smooth to numbers 197,000 arrearages to be said of \$1 100 each, which would amount to \$217,000,000, and be wished to call atten-tion to a further fact that the average age

while Mr. vest was speaking, Mr. 1937 munds went over and spoke to him, and upon Mr. Vest expressing his willingness to yield the floor. Mr. Edmunds said the Senator from Missouri yields to me to make the announcement that the ex-Pres-ident of the United States is in the chamof the peasioners of the Government was only 4! years. He criticised the present system of paying pensions. Under the present system anybody could get a pen-sion who was willing to take a false oath. ident of the United States is in the chamber, and after his long absence from the country I have no doubt that many Senators would be glad to pay their respects to him. I move that the Senate take a recess for ten minutes. There being no objection, the Presiding officer (Rollins) announced that a recess would be taken for ten minuter.

GENERAL GRANT

was seated upon a sofa in the rear of the derk's or Republican side of the chamber conversing with several Senators. When conversing with several Senators. When a recess was taken, he arose and shook hands with various Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who gathered sround him. A great many people, apparently all who had any means of possible access to the floor, also came into the room, and the people in the galleries stood up and leaned over the balusters, crowding one another in their curlosity to see the distinguished visitor. At 3:5 the Senate was recalled to order by the preciding officer, and recalled to order by the preciding officer, and for the senator of th

framed.
Mr. Hill expressed views differing from those of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) as to there being any infringement of States rights in this bill. There was no of States rights in this bill. There was no infringement in giving money to States to be received under certain terms, to which they were not obliged to agree. His only objection to the bill was that the sum provided was inadequate.

Mr. Maxey suppored the bill. Common sense teaches that in a government reading on universal suffrage, universal education is an element of strength, vitality and perpetuation of its free institutions.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE COLORED POPULATIO

bill necessary. The whites of the South were impoverished by the war, and as the Federal Government had made the negroes citizens it seemed but fair that it but they were too poor to do it all. In the course of the debate the question of the rate of interest on the fund being un-der consideration, Eaton objected to the der consideration, Eaton objected to the payment of the per cent as named in the bill, asping that when the government could borrow a thousand million dollars at three per cent it should not allow four per cent on any fund. Messrs. Hill and Maxey, on the contrary, thought that in view of the destination of the interest the government could well afford to pay four per cent or even a 'higher per centage. Mr. Morgan spoke in lavor of the amendment proposed to be offered by him amending the act of '62 so that the colleges established under it shall maintain

SCHOOLS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF FEMALES in such branches of technical education as are suitable to their sex. He had remarked that most of these schools refused

woman would prefer to earn her living by mortgage and sale of unearned land skillful labor rather than place her fortunes at the mercy of politicians. To compete with foreign skilled labor, too, we must educate our own laborers.

Mr. Morrill said that all the funds accorded printed in record. Adjourned.

cumulated in all the States would not be half enough to establish the technical schools recommended by the Senator from

Matters in all Quarters of the Globs Yesterday.

The European and South American The commissioner had told him that out of fifty millions of dollars paid out each Complications.

year, four millions was paid out fraudu-lently, and perhaps more.

Mr. Sparks defended the act for the Bloody Tragedies in Different Sections.

Mr. Sparks defended the act for the payment of arrears of pensions as a simple act of justice to the pensioner.

Mr. Hubbell stated that he had not, in any way, intended to oppose the arrearage bill. On the contrary, he had acknowledged its justice, and he had merely tried to-day to show that under the present system the Government was liable, in carrying out that bill, to submit to great frauds.

Mr. Sparks, in further reference to the arrearage bill, stated that it had come from the committee of which the gentleman from Ohio (General Rice) had been Chairman. Finance and Commerce at Home and Abroad.

BLAYERS OF MEN.

PHILADELPHIA. December 16.-Motion

Mr. Fort said the gentlemen was mis-taken. The bill had not come from that committee, but had been passed under a suspension of the rules, on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa (Cummins). Mr. Haskell denied both statements, and said the bill had passed on his mo-F. Gaersen, convicted of murder in the first degree in having poisoned his wife, is overruled and the doctor sentenced to death.

Edward Kennedy, who, a week ago in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, having shot Nellie Stokes, to-day withdrew the plea and elected to stand trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. A physician has pronounced the man of unsound mind. The defense will be insanity. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ALBANY.

man in attempting to steal Gen. Rice's thunder had gotten up a miserable bill.'
Mr. Haskell denied that he had stolen anybody's thunder. Gen. Rice's bill had proposed to strike down the differences between men who had been loyal to the flag and men who had been dropped-from the pension rolls for disloyalty. He did not care to steal that particular kind of thunder. ALBANY, N. Y., December 16.-Early this morning Charles A. Burt, grandson of Uri Burt, killed Sarah Travers and him-

thunder.

Mr. Sparks begged pardon for having used the word "steal." It was not a proper word to use. Alluding to the remark made by Mr. Haskell to Gen. Rice's bill that it was a trap, he ridicuded the idea that Gen. Rice would set a trap to catch legal men. That man who had come into the House hobbling on a wooden leg, who had left his leg on a Union battle field, setting a trap it he did not see the gentleman from Kansas (Haskell) hobbling around without arm or leg. He would put General Rice's patriotism and loyalty, throwing in his wooden leg, sgainst that of the gentleman from Kansas (Haskell) hobbling around without arm or leg. He would put General Rice's patriotism and loyalty, throwing in his wooden leg, sgainst that of the gentleman from Kansas. People were tired of this kind of claptrap. They appreciated fact. It was a simply an act of justice to restore to the pension rolls those old men who had formerly been placed there for maintaining the honor and glory of the country prior to the rebellion.

Mr. McMahon asserted that the bill

act of justice to restore to the pension rolls those old men who had formerly been placed there for maintaining the honor and glory of the country prior to the rebellion.

Mr. McMahon asserted that the bill which had been passed on motion of the gentleman from Kanssa was substantially the bill which had been passed on General lities motion in the Forty-fourth Congress. The Republican Senate had not acted with the alacrity with which the pennecratic House had. The gentleman from Kanssa should not claim a patent before knowing whether there was a prior This raised the ire of Judge Laughlin, and to day he issued an order eiting Jones and occupant.

The House then on motion of Mr.
Fort took a recess for ten minutes to enable the members to greet

GEN. U. S. GRANT,
who at this moment appeared on the floor. Gen. Grant then, amid and floor. Gen. Grant then, amid and solve case who they should not be disbarred for trifling with the porcesses of the court. The case excites a good deal of interest and commotion both in and outside of the profession.

St. Louis, December 16 .- Advices from plood Indians went to the house of Elias sued to-day for the second battallion of the Rifle Lesgue, expected home from Malta, to land at Queenstown, instead of proceeding to England. Dublik, December 16—The military au-McVeigh, in Eufalia, on Tuesday, and after accepting the hospitalities of Mr. McVeigh shot and killed him, and chopped a hired man named Barrett with an az, inflicting mortal wounds. thorities have collected the camp requisites at convenient stations all over the country, and the commissariat has accumulated a reserve of portable provisions

CAPITAL AND LABOR. Very Important Becision in a York Court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 14 .- Sc weeks ago the Johnston Harvester Company, Brockport, reduced the wages of moulders, and the men struck, and caused 500 men. The Company refused to make junction from Judge Macomber, of this ing in any respect with such new men as they would employ. Judge Macomber, not to make the injunction permanent not to make the injunction permanent. The Judge, in his decision, which is very long, says that the molders were at work by the day or piece, and had not contracted their services for any stated period. The orderly co-operation of employes to secure an increase of wages or for the maintenance of such right is row permitted by Chap. 19, Laws of 1870. The origin of this kind of actions was at the time of the substantial enslavement of do-Nouwalk, O., December 18.—Yesterday being the day of the Mheeling & Lake Erie Rsilway, and for the election of Di. sgens. Ha holds the peaceful enticing of free rectors, the meeting of Di. sgens. sures both parties from violence, trespass, etc. Aggregated capital has a tendency to induce combinations of labor, to prevent capital from disturbing the relationship to the detriment of labor. It is, he says, for

A WAR OF BAPINE AND DEVASTATION

The Uncivilized ouslaught of the Chili-ans Upon Peru-Peru's Capital Be-sieged by a Horde of Barbariaus. PANAMA, December 16 -The expected Chilian advance on Lima is at last an

> vessels, all war vessels or armed transvessels, all war vessels or armed transports, except four saling vessels which were towed, appeared off Pisco, Angamo, and two other vessels steamed into the harbor, the former approaching the mole as closely as possibly, and sent an officer ashore who demanded the surrender of the place and was refused. Fire was at once opened from three ships and was reonce opened from three ships and was re

the place and was refused. Fire was at once opened from three ships and was returned by the Peruvian force on the shore. This was only 1,200 men, commanded by Col Zumadis. The landing at Pisco was resisted so holly that most of the Chilians landed at Paracas, about ten miles off, and the enemy marched on Pisco almost surrounding Zamadis' small force. That officer, hopeless of further defence without the secrifice of his force, retired, after blowing up the shore section of the wharf and destroying other property to prevent ints[alling into Chilian hands. The rolling stock of the Pisco Railroad was burned, a serious loss to English bontholders. The Peruvian loss in the fight is placed at 150 men, and the Chilian loss at thrice that number. The Chilian force landed consisted of the 21 and 4th regiments of 1,200 men each, the Coquimbo, Taica, Calchay qua, Chaluco and Atacan regiments of 1 200 men and 800 artillery and cavairy, making in sil 10,000 men. The transports baving landed the troops returned to a Arica for further reinforcements, which H. Harrison, assistant master of machinery, Baltimore and Ohio rairoad, who resides at Cumberland, has been appointed master of machinery of the trans Ohio division, of that road, and will shortly remove to Ohio. will be landed nearer Lima, probably as Cerro Ascal, and thence move on to the Corro Ascal, and theuce move on to the Capital. Pisco is 126 miles from Lima and 70 miles from Cerro Ascal. The force isnded at Pisco will probably destroy all the towns in the Ica valley and then enter Canole valley, which they will probably make their base of operations. The march to Lima will be resisted, step by step. To this end, three divisions left Lima on the night of the 19th. They have with them eighty-five pieces of artillery. Every post of advantage will be occupied and the advance harassed and opposed the the timost. The road the invaders have to traverse is particularly unfavorable for such purpose, abounding in ravines and passes easily defeasible by resolute soldiery and affording almost a certainty of numerous opportunities for administering checks to the invaders. The force lately landed has not yet begun its advance, though a battalion of Chilian cavalry was reported on the road eighteen miles from Pisco. The port of Artican has been open open. Minnesotts, represent intense suffering among the colonists. Some of the children are naked, and the people, having no wood, have been using their scant supply of hay for fuel. The peasants are haggard and worn, and say they were better off in Ireland.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

n every town. .

London, December 16 .- It is said that

emigration forms part of the government's programme for dealing with Ireland. Probably many Irish families will be sent

to the northwest, at the expense of the British Government.

London, December 16 .- The Time pub lishes a letter from the authorities of Dubin to a person appointing him high sheriff of a certain county for the year 1881 and the reply to the letter. The re-

pointment because, owing to the state of the country his rental is so diminished he cannot afford the expense of the office, adding that the Government having allow-

ed the country to verge on a stage of anarchy and rebellion the responsibilities and dangers of the office are more than he

Meeting of the Ohio Association at Zaues

SANDUSKY, OHIO, December 16.-The

Register of this city will to-morrow contain

the following: "To members of the Ohio Editorial Association: The annual meet-

uary 11 and 19, 1881. Thursday morning,

is willing to incur.

REPUSES TO BECOME HIGH SHERIPP.

by Greece.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter, exhorting the Pairiarchs, Arch-Bishops and Bishops, of the Catholic world, to stimulate their flocks to pray, work and contribute in sid of the apostolic foreign missions, as represented by the work of societies for the propagation of the faith and schools in the East. reported on the road eighteen miles from Pisco. The port of Arican has been open Pisco. The port of Arican has been open several weeks, and many families are availing themselves of this opportunity of leaving Lima. Five thousand tons of freight are awaiting shipment by the Pacific Steamer Navigation Company's steamers, which are making extra trips to Chimbate to carry away the extraordinary traffic there offering before the Chilians resume the blockade.

VOLUME XXIX.-NUMBER 100.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Home and Foreign Matters of Im

Mrs. Madeline Dunn, of Brooklyn, died from an overdose of laudanum taken (o relieve pain from cancer.

John Cunningham, a frieght conductor, was run over and killed on the N. & C. railroad near Nashville yesterday.

The steamer Wearmouth, with 4,750

The steamer Wearmouth, with 4,750 bales of cotton, from Charleston, S. C., for Sebastopol, is ashore on Charleston bar.
Chas, Ainsworth, colored, has been arrested at Troy, N. Y., for treating several persons with beer flavored with Paris

Frank T. Kinney, aged filteen months, died in New York yearerday from a doze of morphice mixed with mercury, and administered by his mother by mistake.

During a quarrel on the ice at Lambert, wille N. J. yearerday have no him bing.

ville, N. J., yesterday, between John Pierman, aged 18, and Theo. Parker, aged 13, the latter was stabbed with a pennife, the blade penetrating his heart and killing him instantly.

At Gatineau Point, Canada, yesterday, a notorious character named Garripie shot and probably fatally wounded a twelve year old boy named Le Fontaine, mistaking him in the darkness for a man with whom he had previously had a dispute.

It is stated at Cumberland, Md., that W

Reports from the Connemara colony, in

The Porte's latest note on the Greek

question proposes as a basis of negotia-tion, the proposal made by the Porte in its note of October 3d, namely: That the

cession of territory should not include Janis, Melzova and Laressa. This pro-posal has been hitherto utterly scouted at

Secretary Sherman is slightly ill.

and schools in the East.

George Ticknor Curtis, of New York, has written a long letter to Hugh J. Jewett for publication, in reply to the recent letters of Judge Jere Black, in which Curtis denies the premises of Judge Black, and rejects his conclusions as to the rights of States to control roads operated under State charters.

The Perstain the next states that the

Feeling in the Country in Regard to the Action of the Cabinet.

DUBLIN, December 16.—The action of The Porte, in the note states that the The Porte, in the note states that the military preparations of Greece have been pushed until the whole country is one wast camp. The press inflames the people by violent articles sgainst Turkey, and that brigandage is being carried on on a large scale, and that formidable bands cross the frontier, but that the Porte will remain calm while taking precautions against possible attacks.

Some segandal has been caused at Vienna.

DUBLIN, December 16.—The action of the cabinet in regard to the Irish question is awaited with intense anxiety by the loyal classes, but with the affected indifference by the Land League and their sympathizers. A most strenuous and desperate opposition may be expected to coercion. All that physical endurance can do to prevent the suspension of the habeas corpus may be anticipated.

Of the panel of twenty-four jurors struck to day for the trial of the Traversers, fourteen were Liberals and ten Conservatives. Some scandal has been caused at Vienna by the sppointment of a committee of the municipal government to investigate a rumor that the Crown Prince had purrumor that the Crown Prince had purchased his furniture and outlit at Paris. The committee found the rumor unfound od, but the leavest The committee found the ramor unfound-ed, but the impertinence of the Council so offended the royal house that the Em-peror and Crown Prince refused a banquet tendered by the city on the occasion of the Prince's coming marriage. LONDON, December 16 .- Orders were is

Brief Bits of Nortal Gossip.
The Young Ladies' Missionary Society

of this city, will give a concert at the Pres byterian Church, on December 28 h. Miss Hettie Moreland, of Steubenville who has been visiting the family of Mr. Tenry Caldwell, returned home on Wed-

Henry Caldwell, returned nome on Wedneaday.

Another wedding is booked for Gravel Hill, next week.

Ray. Wm. Gaston and wife will leave for their new home at Cleveland, to-night. The Preshyterian Chapel will give a concert on Christmas eve.

The Street Commissioner is ditching the Gravel Hill cut.

Sheriff Hilles, of St. Clairsville, was in the city vesterday, nettling up his ac-

the city yesterday, settling up his ac-

indicted at the lasi term of court. s very bad with the diphtheria.

Mr. W. A. Gorby, of the Goblet Works, a having his office repainted and papered.

When this is completed he will have one

When this is completed he will have one of the finest offices in the city.

Mr. Lewis Marshall is moving into the house tormerly occupied by Rev. Gaston, and Col Tom Morris will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Marshall.

At the last meeting the Board of Fducation appointed Mr. James Roese to fil the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. H. Lee. Mr. Reese has accepted the appointment.

appointment.
Several of the young ladies of this city

erday, charge | with drunkenness, at Jas. Arnold for committing a nulsance.

Bills are up for the Melcose Masterly have drawn full houses, and we are cer

ainment.
The advance sgent of the great Stres-

highly pleased with the evening's enter

ter art.

Mr. Wm. Anshutz, who has been in Kausas for some time past, has returned to this city. E. C. F.

Stage of Water, Movements of Boats and Other Remaof Interest. River last night 8 feet, 10 inches and

The arrivals and departures yesterday, outside of the local packets, were the Emma Graham, Cincinnati, 5 a. m.; Buckeye State, Pittsburgh, 10 a. m.; Batchelor, Pittsburgh, 11 a. m.; Courier, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.; Mallie Ragon, Matamoras, at

moon.
Weather cloudy and cold.
Pirrsaukan, December 16.—River 7 feet
and rising. Weather cloudy and cool.
New Oakans, December 16.—Arrived:
Charles Morgan, Cincinnait; Cherokee,
Memphis; Annie Kelly and barees,
Wheeling. Departed: Springer, Cincinnait.
Weather cloudy and warm. Thermometer 76°

NEW YORK, December 16 .- it is official. ly announced that the Western Union Telegraph Company has adopted the same rates as are charged by other companies.